

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended March 28, 1914, 366; Hilo, week ended March 21, 1914, 2,281; week ended March 28, 1914, 2,275. No plague-infected animal was found.

Diphtheria—Honolulu.

Diphtheria has been present in the district of Honolulu for several weeks. To March 28, 1914, there were notified 219 cases with 2 deaths. The infecting organism has been determined to be morphologically and culturally identical with the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. It seems to be of very low virulence. Many of the notified cases have been in bacillus carriers who showed no clinical symptoms.

Plague at Kukuihaele.

A fatal case of plague was notified April 18, 1914, at Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

PORTO RICO.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

During the week ended April 3, 1914, 670 rats, 284 mice, and 1 mongoose were examined in Porto Rico for plague infection. No plague-infected animal was found.

(1034)